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09/122,484	07/24/1998	TERESA FARIAS LATTER	8285/181	4450

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DUC MINH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

DATE MAILED: 02/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/122,484	LATTER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Duc Nguyen	2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 57-66 and 68-93 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 57-66, 68-93 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 57-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartholomew (5,497,414) in view of Tatchell et al (5,905,774).

Consider claims 57-59. Bartholomew teaches a method and a system for processing a call from a calling party at a calling communication station to a called party communication station, comprising a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of the call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes a service key which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address, column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g., comparing the calling party's address or calling party number with data stored in the call processing record (CPR); column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62); and a service node (a peripheral unit under network control of the ISCP, column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 8) coupled with the SCP, the service node being operative to transmit a request for PIN or password to the calling communication station in

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response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station (column(s) 7, line(s) 6-8). Bartholomew further teaches in response to this request if the caller keys a special privacy override code (PIN or password) then the call is completed without providing any caller identification information to the called communication station (col. 7, line(s) 53-62).

Bartholomew does not teach requesting for audible caller ID information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station and being operative to transmit the audible caller ID information to the called communication station.

Tatchell teaches an apparatus for processing a call from a calling party (calling party 22) at a calling communication station to a called communication station (i.e., subscriber 17a-17n), comprising means for determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station (e.g., the CLID cannot be verified or detected; column 20 lines 50-51; see figures 8a-b steps 103 and 106); means for transmitting a request for audible caller identification information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller identification information cannot be provided to the called communication station (e.g., agent obtains caller's name as delivered over the network or by asking the caller to say their name; figure 8b step 106) for the purposes of providing an improved call screening and prioritization of incoming calls (column(s) 20, line(s) 39-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Tatchell into the teachings of Bartholomew for the purposes mentioned above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 66, 68-72, 75-93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartholomew (5,497,414) in view of Tatchell et al (5,905,774).

Consider claims 60, 64, 68. Bartholomew teaches a system for processing a call from a calling party at a calling communication station to a called party communication station, comprising a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of the call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes a service key which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address, column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g., comparing the calling party's address or calling party number with data stored in the call processing record (CPR); column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62); and a service node (a peripheral unit under network control of the ISCP, column(s) 6, line(s) 60

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to column(s) 7, line(s) 8) coupled with the SCP, the service node being operative to transmit a request for PIN or password to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station (column(s) 7, line(s) 6-8). Bartholomew further teaches in response to this request if the caller keys a special privacy override code (PIN or password) then the call is completed without providing any caller identification information to the called communication station (col. 7, line(s) 53-62).

Bartholomew does not teach requesting for audible caller ID information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station and being operative to transmit the audible caller ID information to the called communication station.

Tatchell teaches an apparatus for processing a call from a calling party (calling party 22) at a calling communication station to a called communication station (i.e., subscriber 17a-17n), comprising means for determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station (e.g., the CLID cannot be verified or detected; column 20 lines 50-51; see figures 8a-b steps 103 and 106); means for transmitting a request for audible caller identification information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller identification information cannot be provided to the called communication station (e.g., agent obtains caller's name as delivered over the network or by asking the caller to say their name; figure 8b step 106); and canceling the call in response to input from the called communication station (see figure 8d

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steps 116-119) for the purposes of providing an improved and user-defined call screening and prioritization of incoming calls (column(s) 20, line(s) 39-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Tatchell into the teachings of Bartholomew for the purposes mentioned above.

Consider claims 61-63. Bartholomew further teaches the limitations of claims 61-63 in (column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 43).

Consider claim 65. Tatchell further teaches the step of transmitting a request for the calling party to speak his or her name (see figure 8b).

Consider claim 66. Tatchell teaches all the subject matter claimed, note see the rejection of claim 60, and further teaches the step of transmitting a text message to the called communication station (e.g., transmitting a text message, and translating the text message to speech; column 18 lines 39-63). Tatchell's column(s) 18, line(s) 56-59, and column(s) 21, line(s) 14-16 disclose the use of text to speech translation in order to provide audible caller ID information to the subscriber. Of course, in case a conventional caller ID information (e.g., not an audible caller ID) to be delivered to the subscriber, there is no need for text to speech translation. Instead, caller ID information in text form would be transmitted to the subscriber.

Consider claims 69-72, 76, 91-93. Bartholomew teaches a system for processing a call from a calling party at a calling communication station to a called party communication station, comprising a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of the call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes a service key

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which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address, column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g., comparing the calling party's address or calling party number with data stored in the call processing record (CPR); column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62); and a service node (a peripheral unit under network control of the ISCP, column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 8) coupled with the SCP, the service node being operative to transmit a request for PIN or password to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station (column(s) 7, line(s) 6-8). Bartholomew further teaches in response to this request if the caller keys a special privacy override code (PIN or password) then the call is completed without providing any caller identification information to the called communication station (col. 7, line(s) 53-62).

Bartholomew does not teach requesting for audible caller ID information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station and being operative to transmit the audible caller ID information to the called communication station.

Tatchell teaches an apparatus for processing a call from a calling party (calling party 22) at a calling communication station to a called communication station (i.e., subscriber 17a-17n), comprising means for determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station (e.g., the

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CLID cannot be verified or detected; column 20 lines 50-51; see figures 8a-b steps 103 and 106); means for transmitting a request for audible caller identification information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller identification information cannot be provided to the called communication station (e.g., agent obtains caller's name as delivered over the network or by asking the caller to say their name; figure 8b step 106); and transferring the call to a voice mail system (or another location, e.g., redirect the call; column(s) 21, line(s) 38-40) in response to input from the called party (col. 21, ln. 20-40) for the purposes of providing an improved call screening and prioritization of incoming calls (column(s) 20, line(s) 39-41). Tatchell's column(s) 21, line(s) 30-40 clearly teaches transmitting a message to the calling communication in response to input from the called communication station (e.g., if the call is rejected 117, the agent forwards or sends the call to screen block announcement).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Tatchell into the teachings of Bartholomew for the purposes mentioned above.

Consider claim 75. Tatchell further teaches the steps of recording the audible caller identification information and transmitting the recorded audible caller identification information to the called telephone station (column 16 lines 20-35).

Consider claims 77, 84, 90. Bartholomew teaches a system for processing a call from a calling party at a calling communication station to a called party communication station, comprising a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of the call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes a service key

which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address, column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g., comparing the calling party's address or calling party number with data stored in the call processing record (CPR); column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62); and a service node (a peripheral unit under network control of the ISCP, column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 8) coupled with the SCP, the service node being operative to transmit a request for PIN or password to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station (column(s) 7, line(s) 6-8).

Bartholomew does not teach requesting for audible caller ID information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller ID information cannot be provided to the called communication station and being operative to transmit the audible caller ID information to the called communication station.

Tatchell teaches an apparatus for processing a call from a calling party (calling party 22) at a calling communication station to a called communication station (i.e., subscriber 17a-17n), comprising means for determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station (e.g., the CLID cannot be verified or detected; column 20 lines 50-51; see figures 8a-b steps 103 and 106); means for transmitting a request for audible caller identification information to the calling communication station in response to a determination that the standard caller identification

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information cannot be provided to the called communication station (e.g., agent obtains caller's name as delivered over the network or by asking the caller to say their name; figure 8b step 106) for the purposes of providing an improved call screening and prioritization of incoming calls (column(s) 20, line(s) 39-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Tatchell into the teachings of Bartholomew for the purposes mentioned above.

Consider claims 78-79, 85-86. Bartholomew further teaches that the service control point is operative to determine whether the standard caller identification information for the calling communication station is unavailable or incomplete (column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 27).

Consider claims 80 and 87. Bartholomew further teaches that the service control point is operative to determine whether the standard caller identification information for the calling communication station is blocked (column(s) 6, line(s) 60 to column(s) 7, line(s) 27).

Consider claims 81 and 88. Tatchell further teaches that the service node is operative to transmit audible messages to the calling communication station (column 21 lines 20-47).

Consider claims 82 and 89. Tatchell further teaches that the service node is operative to transmit audible messages to the called communication station (see figures 8a-d, step 106).

Consider claims 83 and 90. Tatchell further teaches that the service node is operative to receive and respond to input from the called communication station (column 21 lines 20-40).

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5. Claim 73 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartholomew (5,497,414) in view of Tatchell et al (5,905,774) as applied to claims 60, 69-71 above, and further in view of Bartholomew et al (6,167,119).

Consider claim 73. Bartholomew'414 in view of Tatchell does not teach transmitting a request for the calling party to speak the name of the party upon whose behalf he or she is calling.

Bartholomew'119 teach transmitting a request for the calling party to speak the name of the party upon whose behalf he or she is calling (column(s) 43, line(s) 11-36) for the purposes of identifying individual who has been identified by voice only (e.g., caller id is not detected).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Bartholomew'119 into the teachings of Bartholomew'414 in view of Tatchell for the purposes mentioned above.

6. Claim 74 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartholomew (5,497,414) in view of Tatchell et al (5,905,774) as applied to claims 60, 69-71 above, and further in view of Jones et al (5,033,076).

Consider claim 74. Bartholomew in view of Tatchell does not teach transmitting message to indicate that the called communication does not accept calls from an unidentified calling party.

Jones teaches transmitting message to indicate that the called communication does not accept calls from an unidentified calling party (see the entire abstract).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Jones into the teachings of Bartholomew in view of Tatchell, so that called party can screen or monitor the incoming call before answering the call in order to avoid answering nuisance, harassment, or unimportant calls.

Response to Argument

7. Applicant's arguments filed 12/5/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

<p>In response to applicant's arguments regarding that none of the references teach "determining whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query".</p>	<p>In contrast to applicant's assertions, Bartholomew clearly teaches a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of the call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes <u>a service key which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address, column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19</u>); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g., comparing the <u>calling party's address or calling party number</u> (CPN) with data stored in the call processing record (CPR); <u>column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62</u>). This response is applied to claims 57-60, 68-69, 70-</p>
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	71, 91-93.
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With respect to dependent claims 61-63 and 78-80, 85-87, Bartholomew's **column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62** clearly disclose analyzing data contained within a query (calling party's address or calling party number (CPN); **column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19**) to determine whether caller ID information is either unavailable, incomplete or blocked (also see fig(s) 4A-C).

With respect to dependent claim 64, Tatchell's column(s) 21, line(s) 30-40 suggests that the agent provides options to the subscriber (e.g., accept, reject or redirect the call).

With respect to dependent claims 65 and 93, Tatchell's column(s) 21, line(s) 30-40 clearly teaches transmitting a message to the calling communication in response to input (either by voice response (IVR) or by DTMF; see column(s) 11, line(s) 25-33; column(s) 16, line(s) 28-30; column(s) 21; line(s) 65 to column(s) 22, line(s) 8; column(s) 22, line(s) 36-38) from the called communication station (e.g., if the call is rejected 117, the agent forwards or sends the call to screen block announcement).

With respect to dependent claim 66, Tatchell's column(s) 18, line(s) 56-59, and column(s) 21, line(s) 14-16 disclose the use of text to speech translation in order to provide **audible caller ID information to the subscriber**. Of course, in case a conventional caller ID information (e.g., not an audible caller ID) to be delivered to the subscriber, there is no need for text to speech translation. Instead, caller ID information in text form would be transmitted to the subscriber.

With respect to dependent claim 74, please see the rejections of claim 74 above.

With respect to dependent claim 76, Tatchell clearly teaches the use of dual tone multi-frequency tones (see column(s) 11, line(s) 25-33; column(s) 16, line(s) 28-30; column(s) 21; line(s) 65 to column(s) 22, line(s) 8; column(s) 22, line(s) 36-38).

With respect to claims 77 and 84, please see the rejections of claims 77 and 84 above.

Regarding the Bartholomew reference, applicant states that Bartholomew fails to disclose the feature determining whether standard caller ID for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing data contained within a query. Applicant further argues that in Bartholomew, the call is processed and routed without obtaining any caller identification information from a caller and without providing any caller identification information to the called party.	In contrast to applicant's assertions, Bartholomew teaches a switch (SSP 11-17, fig(s). 2; column(s) 5, line(s) 27-52) operative to generate a query in response to the receipt of a call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station (e.g., TCAP query includes a <u>"service key" which is the calling party's address and digits representing the called party address</u> , column(s) 6, line(s) 6-19); a service control point (ISCP 40, fig(s). 2) coupled with the switch, the SCP being operative to determine whether standard caller ID information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information contained within the query (e.g.,
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	<p>comparing the <u>calling party's address or calling party number</u> (CPN) with data stored in the call processing record (CPR) to determine whether the caller ID is designated in the CPR as a blocked number or not; <u>column(s) 6, line(s) 40 to column(s) 7, line(s) 62</u>). It is further noted that claims 57-60, 68-69, 70-71, 91-93 broadly recite generating a query in response to the receipt of a call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station. Column(s) 6, line(s) 5-20 and line(s) 40-59 clearly disclose that the switch generates a query in response to the receipt of a call, wherein the query includes the telephone number associated with the calling communication station. The ISCP then [Emphasis added] analyzes the query to determine whether standard caller ID information of the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station (e.g., comparing the</p>
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	<p><u>calling party's address or calling party number</u></p> <p>(CPN) with data stored in the call processing record (CPR) to determine whether the caller ID is designated in the CPR as a blocked number or not; <u>column(s) 6, line(s) 60 through column(s) 7, line(s) 62</u>.</p>
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Applicant further argues that the combination of the references fails to teach the feature "transmitting a message to the called communication station where the message comprises accept and reject options."	With respect to dependent claim 64, Tatchell's column(s) 21, line(s) 30-40 suggests that the agent provides options to the subscriber (e.g., accept, reject or redirect the call).
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Applicant further argues that the combination of the references fails to teach the feature "transmitting a message to the calling communication station in response to input from called communication station."	With respect to dependent claims 65 and 93, Tatchell's column(s) 21, line(s) 30-40 clearly teaches transmitting a message to the calling communication in response to input (either by voice response (IVR) or by DTMF; see column(s) 11, line(s) 25-33; column(s) 16, line(s) 28-30; column(s) 21; line(s) 65 to column(s) 22, line(s) 8; column(s) 22, line(s) 36-38) from the called communication station
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	(e.g., <u>if the call is rejected 117, the agent forwards or sends the call to screen block announcement</u>).
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Applicant further argues that the combination of the references does not yield a system whereby a calling party is asked to “speak the name of the party upon whose behalf he or she is calling.”	Bartholomew’119 teach transmitting a request for the calling party to speak the name of the calling party (column(s) 43, line(s) 11-36) for the purposes of identifying individual who has been identified by voice only (e.g., caller id is not detected). It appears that the feature “speak the name of the party upon whose behalf he or she is calling” would depend more upon the choice of the subscriber to request the identification information of the caller than on any inventive concept.
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Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after


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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7503. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00AM to 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kuntz Curtis can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Duc Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643

2/14/06